

XVIII. *Descriptions of a new genus and of new species of Halticinae.* By JOSEPH S. BALY, F.L.S.

[Read 5th July, 1876.]

LIST OF SPECIES.

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Genus SPHÆROPHYSA.

Corpus rotundatum, valde convexum. *Caput* breve, perpendicularare, ad thoracem immersum; *antennis* corporis dimidio brevioribus, extrorsum compressis et in clavam unilateralem dilatatis; *encarpis* distinctis; *carinâ* cuneiformi. *Thorax* transversus. *Elytra* thorace latiora, convexa, punctato-striata, limbo inflexo plano. *Pedes* robusti;

coxis anticis prosterno æquialtis; *femoribus* anticis quatuor modice, posticis valde incrassatis; *tibiis* anticis quatuor dorso non canaliculatis, apice muticis; *tibiis* posticis brevibus, validis, recurvatis, dorso canaliculatis, apice spinâ validâ armatis; unguiculis appendiculatis. *Prosternum* planum, late oblongum; *acetabulis* anticis integris.

Sphærophysa clavicornis.

Rotundata, convexa, subtus nitida, supra subopaca, testaceo-fulva, antennarum clavâ nigrâ; clytris fuscis, limbo laterali late testaceo-fulvo.

Long. 2 lin.

Hab.—Madagascar.

Vertex rather coarsely punctured, front separated from the face by a deep groove which runs upwards on either side along the upper border of the eye; encarpæ well defined, oblique, separated from each other by the apex of the wedge-shaped carina, the latter flat, not elevated; antennæ rather longer than the head and thorax, six outer joints dilated and compressed, forming an unilateral club, five outer joints black. Thorax transversely convex, three times as broad as long; sides rounded and converging from base to apex, anterior angle produced in front, thickened, obtuse; basal margin bisinuate on either side, medial lobe produced, its apex rounded; surface coarsely and rather closely punctured on the sides, the punctures rather more scattered on the disk. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra rather deeply punctate-striate; the interspaces covered with coarse punctures, which render the striæ themselves indistinct.

Genus SPILRODERMA, Stephens.

Sphæroderma picea.

Rotundata, convexa, pallide picea, nitida, antennis extorsum nigris; thorace distincte, subremote, clytris substriatim punctatis.

Long. 1 lin.

Hab.—Shanghai; Mr. Lewis.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; encarpæ contiguous, transverse; carina broad, very slightly elevated; eyes coarsely granulose, black; antennæ rather more than two-thirds the length of the body, five lower joints obscure fulvous,

the rest black; second joint thickened, longer than the third. Thorax twice as broad as long; sides converging and distinctly rounded from base to apex; anterior angles obliquely truncate, thickened; basal margin bisinuate on either side, medial lobe slightly produced, rounded; upper surface smooth and shining, distinctly but not closely punctured. Elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in irregular longitudinal rows; interspaces smooth, impunctate.

Genus *THYAMIS*, Stephens.

Thyamis binotata.

Ovata, convexa, pallide flavo-fulva, nitida, oculis nigris; thorace transverso, minute et remote punctulato; elytris sub-lente distincte punctulatis, utrisque pone medium maculâ subrotundatâ nigrâ notatis; femoribus tibiisque posticis piceo-tinctis.

Long. $\frac{4}{5}$ lin.

Hab.—Shanghai; Mr. Lewis.

Encarpæ contiguous, transverse, subtrigonate; carina obsolete; antennæ filiform, basal joints thickened, second moderately thickened, nearly as long as the first; third, fourth and fifth each equal in length to the second. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides broadly margined, diverging from the base to the middle, thence straight and parallel to the apex, anterior angles obliquely truncate, slightly thickened; above transversely convex, very faintly impressed transversely at the base, the sulcation being only visible in certain lights; very minutely and distinctly punctured. Scutellum broadly semi-ovate. Elytra much broader than the thorax, broadly ovate, convex, under a lens distinctly punctulate.

Thyamis Godmani.

Elongato-ovata, convexa, nigra, nitida, antennis basi pedibusque obscure piceo-fulvis; thorace tenuiter sub-remote punctulato; elytris distincte punctulatis.

Long. 1 lin.

Hab.—Shanghai; collected by Mr. Godman.

Encarpæ obsolete; carina broad, linear, slightly raised; vertex smooth, impunctate; four lower joints of antennæ piceo-fulvous, fifth and sixth dark piceous, the rest black. Thorax about one-third broader than long; sides mar-

gined, slightly diverging and slightly rounded from the base to beyond the middle, thence abruptly thickened and obliquely truncate to the apex; lower angle of the truncation produced into a distinct tooth; upper surface transversely convex, finely but distinctly punctulate. Scutellum transverse, broadly rounded. Elytra broader than the thorax, oblong-ovate, distinctly punctulate.

Genus NISOTRA, Baly.

Nisotra Bowringii.

Rotundato-ovata, convexa, fulvo-testacea, nitida, antennis, basi exceptis, nigris; elytris cyaneis, subremote, irregulariter substriatim punctatis.

Var. A. Pectore abdomineque piccis.

Long. 1—1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Hong Kong; Mr. Bowring.

Head smooth, impunctate; encarpæ and carina obsolete; clypeus smooth, trigonate; eyes coarsely granulose, black; antennæ with the four lower joints flavo-fulvous, the fifth piccous, the rest black; apex of jaws piccous. Thorax three times as broad as long; sides nearly straight and parallel behind the middle, thence converging and rounded to the apex, anterior angles obtusely truncate, slightly produced laterally; upper surface under a lens very minutely and somewhat distantly punctulate; extreme lateral margin, together with the hinder border on either side, narrowly edged with nigro-picceous. Elytra broader than the thorax; distinctly punctured, the punctures irregularly arranged in ill-defined double longitudinal rows; interspaces minutely punctured.

Genus CREPIDODERA, Foud.

Crepidodera interrupta.

Anguste ovata, convexa, picco-fulva, nitida, thorace lævi, disco impunctato, sulco basali fere recto, fortiter punctato; elytris infra basin transversim depressis, sat fortiter punctato-striatis, punctis piccis, striis septimâ et octavâ infra basin interruptis.

Long. 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ lin.

Hab.—Brazil, New Friburg.

Vertex smooth, impunctate, grooved line separating the front from the encarpæ finely punctured; encarpæ trian-

gular, contiguous; carina short, linear; clypeus large, smooth, impunctate, its surface concave; antennæ three-fourths the length of the body, slender, filiform; 3rd joint distinctly longer than the 2nd. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides straight at the base, slightly convex before the middle, slightly diverging from base to apex, anterior angle obliquely truncate, slightly produced laterally; basal border sinuate on either side the medial lobe; the latter moderately produced, broadly rounded; disk smooth, impunctate, basal groove nearly straight, impressed with a single row of distinct punctures. Elytra broader than the thorax; sides subparallel, their apices conjointly acutely rounded; above convex, broadly depressed transversely below the basilar space, the humeral callus thickened; somewhat strongly punctate-striate, the striæ at the extreme apex confused and less strongly punctured, the seventh and eighth interrupted at a level with the transverse depression; interspaces plain, those on the outer disk more or less thickened.

Crepidodera flavescens.

Anguste ovata, convexa, flava, nitida, thorace impunctato, sulco basali flexuoso, profunde impresso; elytris glabris, infra basin non depressis, regulariter punctato-striatis, punctis prope apicem fere deletis.

Long. $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—Brazil.

Vertex smooth, impunctate, front impressed on either side just above the interocular space by a deep excavation; encarpæ small, trigonate, not contiguous; carina linear; antennæ more than half the length of the body, entirely flavous, second and two following joints nearly equal in length. Thorax more than one-half as broad again as long; sides straight and parallel, anterior angle obliquely truncate, produced laterally into an acute tooth; basal margin sinuate on either side the medial lobe, the latter produced, its apex broadly rounded; upper surface convex, smooth and shining (when seen under a deep lens minutely granulose); basal groove deeply impressed, distinctly angulate in the middle, its surface impunctate. Elytra broader than the thorax, ovate, slightly attenuated towards the apex; surface not excavated below the basilar space,

regularly punctate-striate, the punctures towards the apex nearly obsolete.

Crepilodera dimidiata.

Subelongata, convexa, nigro-picea, capite (antennis extrorsum exceptis), thorace pedibusque anticis quatuor rufo-fulvis; elytris obscure metallico-purpureis, tenuiter punctato-striatis, nitidissimis; pedibus posticis piceis, femoribus posticis cyaneo-micantibus.

Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—Australia; a single specimen without precise locality.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; encarpæ oblique, narrow, flexuose, separated by the linear carina, which is confluent at its apex with the front; eyes prominent, rotundate; labrum piceous; antennæ two-thirds the length of the body; four lower joints rufo-fulvous, the rest black; 1st and 2nd joints stained above with piceous. Thorax about one-half broader than long; sides parallel, very slightly rounded, anterior angles obliquely truncate, the hinder angles acute; upper surface convex, smooth, impunctate; basal groove well defined. Elytra broader than the thorax, oblong, convex, not depressed below the basilar space, regularly but not strongly punctate-striate; interspaces plain, impunctate. Hinder tibia curved, the upper surface flattened from below the base to the apex, its lower half moderately dilated, very slightly concave and sinuate; the outer margin armed with a row of minute teeth.

Genus TRICHALTICA, Harold.

Trichaltica amazona.

Subelongata, convexa, fulvo-picea, nitida, antennis basi pedibusque pallide fulvis; thorace fortiter, subremote punctato; elytris setosis, obscure metallico-viridibus, fortiter punctato-striatis.

Var. A. Capite cum antennis totis, thoraceque rufo-fulvis.

Long. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Pará.

Encarpæ and lower portion of face pale fulvous; vertex smooth, impressed on either side just above the encarpæ with a few large foveæ; eyes black; antennæ two-thirds

the length of the body, five outer joints slightly thickened, pale piceous. Thorax more than one-half broader than long; sides moderately rounded, faintly bisinuate, anterior angles obtuse, hinder angles distinct, acute; medial lobe slightly produced, obtuse; upper surface transversely convex; disk strongly but subremotely punctured; basal groove deeply impressed. Elytra broader than the thorax; sides parallel, apex regularly rounded; above convex, not excavated below the basilar space, strongly punctate-striate; interspaces on the outer disk and towards the apex thickened; the metallic green colour sometimes tinged with blue; under surfaces of head and thorax, together with the legs, pale fulvous; breast and abdomen piceous.

Trichaltica elegantula.

Subelongata, convexa, nigro-picea, nitida, capite (antennis extrorsum exceptis), thorace minus fortiter impresso pedibusque rufo-fulvis; elytris setosis, metallico-viridibus, fortiter punctato-striatis.

Var. A. Capite thoraceque nigro-æneis. *Crepidodera elegantula*, Baly, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1865, p. 343.

Long. 1—1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Brazil.

Vertex impressed, as well as the inner borders of the eyes, with large round foveæ; encarpæ subtrigonal, contiguous at the inner angle; carina narrowed; antennæ scarcely half the length of the body; six outer joints slightly thickened, pitchy black; eyes black. Thorax nearly one-half as broad again as long; sides straight and slightly diverging from the base to beyond the middle, thence rounded and converging to the apex, anterior angles very obliquely truncate; lateral margin irregularly crenate; basal margin nearly straight, the medial lobe not produced; upper surface remotely punctured; basal groove deeply impressed, divided in the middle by a longitudinal ridge. Elytra broader than the thorax, oblong, convex, not excavated below the basilar space; strongly punctate-striate; interspaces slightly thickened on the outer disk and towards the apex.

Nearly allied in form and colouration to *T. amazona*, differing from that insect in the form and sculpturing of the thorax.

Trichaltica dentata.

Elongata, convexa, nigro-picea, nitida, facie inferiori, antennis basi, thorace pedibusque rufo-fulvis; thorace rude punctato, lateribus ante medium bidentatis; elytris setosis, metallico-violaceis, fortiter punctato-striatis; tarsis piccis.

Long. 1 lin.

Hab.—Brazil; a single specimen, formerly in the possession of the late A. Deyrolle.

Vertex piceous, with a metallic tinge, smooth and shining, impressed on either side above the encarpæ with a few round, foveate punctures; encarpæ subovate, contiguous; antennæ scarcely half the length of the body, gradually thickened near the apex, six outer joints pitchy black. Thorax more than a third broader than long; sides slightly diverging from the base to beyond the middle, thence converging to the apex; lateral border just before its middle produced into a distinct tooth; the obliquely truncate anterior angle produced laterally into a second tooth, placed a short distance in front of the former one; basal lobe scarcely produced, subsinuate; disk deeply and coarsely punctured, basal groove closely punctured. Elytra broader than the thorax; sides parallel; apex regularly rounded; above convex, not impressed below the basilar space; strongly punctate-striate; interspaces on the outer disk and toward the apex thickened.

The coarsely punctured thorax, with the teeth on its lateral border, will at once distinguish this species.

Genus EPITRIX, Foud.

Epitrix subvestita.

Ovata, convexa, nitida, supra viridi-ænea, antennis nigris, basi piceo-fulvis, subtus nigro-picea, pedibus (femoribus posticis exceptis) piceo-fulvis; thorace subremote punctato, sulco basali recto, modice impresso; elytris sat fortiter punctato-striatis, sparse griseo-setosis.

Long. 1 lin.

Hab.—Brazil, St. Catherine.

Vertex impunctate; encarpæ narrow, linear, oblique, separated by the apex of the linear carina; eyes black; antennæ two-thirds the length of the body; three lower joints equal in length, four basal ones obscure fulvous, the first stained above with piceous. Thorax nearly twice as broad at the base as long; sides straight, slightly but dis-

tinely converging from base to apex, anterior angle very obliquely truncate; basal margin sinuate on either side the medial lobe, the latter produced, rounded; upper surface finely but distinctly punctured; basal groove straight, moderately impressed, ending at either extremity in a large fovea; scutellum semiovate. Elytra broader than the thorax, convex; basilar space faintly elevated; surface very sparingly clothed with griseous hairs, regularly punctate-striate.

Epitrix apicicornis.

Oblongo-ovata, convexa, pallide picea, nitida, antennis, basi et apice exceptis, nigris; thorace distincte, subremote punctato; elytris fulvo-setosis, minus fortiter punctato-striatis.

Long. $\frac{4}{5}$ lin.

Hab.—Pará.

Head smooth, impunctate; encarpæ obsolete, interocular spaces smooth,* trigonate, contiguous at their inner angles; antennæ robust, more than half the length of the body; four lower and two upper joints piceous, the rest black, clothed with coarse, concolorous hairs. Thorax about one-third broader at the base than long; sides nearly straight, slightly converging, rounded and more quickly converging in front, anterior angles obliquely truncate, produced laterally into a distinct tooth; basal margin slightly sinuate on either side the medial lobe, the latter produced, subacutely rounded; surface finely and subremotely, but distinctly punctured; basal groove slightly flexuose, dilated posteriorly on the basal lobe, strongly punctured. Scutellum small, semiovate. Elytra clothed with long, suberect, fulvous hairs, regularly punctate-striate; interspaces plane, the basilar space on each elytron slightly elevated.

Epitrix nucæa.

Ovata, convexa, nucæa, nitida, subtus picea, antennis pedibusque fulvis; thorace tenuiter, subremote punctulato, sulco basali fere recto, profunde impresso, basi rugoso;

* The interocular spaces are each bounded externally by the inner margin of the eye, superiorly by the groove separating the front from the lower face, inferiorly by the antennal cavity, and internally either by the inner angle of the opposite space or by the carina; the encarpæ, when present, occupy a portion of the surface.

elytris sparse setosis, infra basin non depressis, regulariter punctato-striatis.

Long $\frac{7}{8}$ lin.

Hab.—Brazil, New Friburg.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; encarpæ small, trigonate, their inner angles nearly contiguous; clypeus trigonate, thickened towards the apex; carina not defined; antennæ two-thirds the length of the body, second and two following joints nearly equal in length. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides parallel, bisimulate, anterior angle very obliquely truncate; basal margin sinuate on either side the medial lobe, the latter moderately produced, rotundate; upper surface sparingly and sub-remotely punctured; the basal groove nearly straight, its hinder border faintly sinuate in the middle, deeply impressed, its surface rugose-punctate. Elytra broader than the thorax, convex, not depressed below the basilar space, regularly punctate-striate, the interspaces plane.

Epitrix segregata.

Oblongo-ovata, convexa, nigra, nitida, pedibus piceis, tibiis tarsisque pallidioribus; supra metallico-cærulea; antennis nigris, basi fulvo-piceis; thorace remote punctulato, sulco basali vix flexuoso, medio minus fortiter impresso; elytris sat fortiter punctato-striatis, sparse griseo-setosis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Bahia; collected by Mr. E. Reed.

Head elongate-trigonate; vertex smooth, impunctate; front impressed on either side near the upper and inner angle of the eye by one or two deep foveæ; encarpæ narrow, oblique, separated by the apex of the linear carina; antennæ nearly two-thirds the length of the body, less robust than in *E. cæruleata*; first, second and fourth joints equal in length, the third distinctly shorter; first and second incrassate, nearly equal in thickness; four lower joints obscure fulvo-piceous, the basal one darker above. Thorax nearly twice as broad at the base as long; sides nearly straight, slightly converging from base to apex, anterior angle very obliquely truncate, produced laterally into an obtuse tooth; basal margin with its medial lobe produced, subaentely rounded; upper surface nitidous, very finely and remotely punctured; basal groove strongly impressed on either side, less distinctly so in the

middle, subflexuose. Elytra broader than the thorax, ovate; sides subparallel, their apices conjointly angulate-rotundate; above very convex, distinctly but not strongly depressed below the basilar space, sparingly clothed with griseous hairs, strongly punctate-striate, interspaces on the outer margin thickened.

Epitrix sejuncta.

Anguste ovata, convexa, nigra, nitida, antennis pedibusque piceo-fulvis, femoribus posticis piceis; thorace subremote punctato, interstitiis lævibus, margine laterali minutissime denticulato; elytris griseo-setosis, sat fortiter punctato-striatis.

Long. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Pará.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; encarpæ narrow, linear, oblique, their inner angles not contiguous; antennæ more than half the length of the body, two or three upper joints stained with fuscous. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides parallel, slightly rounded, the outer margin very finely denticulate, anterior angles thickened, obliquely truncate, produced laterally into an obtuse tooth; basal lobe produced, broadly rounded; upper surface finely and subremotely, but distinctly punctured, interspaces smooth and shining, impunctate; basal groove deeply impressed, slightly flexuous. Elytra broader than the thorax, rather coarsely punctate-striate, sparingly clothed with long suberect griseous hairs; interspaces on the outer disk indistinctly thickened.

Epitrix serratula.

Anguste ovata, convexa, nigro-picea, nitida, antennarum basi pedibusque (femoribus posticis exceptis) fulvis; thorace minute strigoso, sat fortiter punctato; margine laterali denticulato; elytris albido-setosis, fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexiusculis.

Long. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Pará.

Vertex minutely granulose-strigose; front impressed on either side with several large foveæ; interocular spaces large, smooth, trigonate; encarpæ linear, oblique, not contiguous; antennæ longer than half the body, six lower joints fulvous, the rest piceous. Thorax nearly twice as

broad as long at the base; sides straight and parallel, finely serrulate, anterior angles obliquely truncate, produced laterally into an ill-defined tooth; basal margin with its medial lobe moderately but distinctly produced, broadly rounded; surface very finely strigose, subremotely punctured; basal groove strongly impressed, not flexuose. Elytra broader than the thorax, ovate, convex, faintly depressed below the basilar space, strongly punctate-striate; interspaces obsolete thickened on the inner disk, distinctly convex towards the apex and on the outer disk, sparingly clothed with long, suberect, whitish hairs.

Epitrix torrida.

Ovata, convexa, nigro-picea, nitida, antennis pedibusque (femoribus posticis exceptis) fulvis; thorace distincte, minus remote punctato, sulco basali flexuoso; elytris fulvo-setosis, piceo-fulvis, regulariter punctato-striatis, punctis piceis.

Long. $\frac{2}{5}$ lin.

Hab.—Brazil, New Friburg.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; encarpæ narrow, oblique, not contiguous; front impressed just above the apex of the carina with a short, longitudinal fovea; antennæ more than half the length of the body, entirely fulvous; third joint equal in length to the second. Thorax nearly twice as broad at the base as long; sides very slightly converging from base to apex; anterior angle obliquely truncate, produced laterally into a small tooth; basal margin faintly sinuate on either side the medial lobe, the latter produced, subangulate; upper surface rather finely but distinctly punctured; basal groove flexuose. Elytra sparingly clothed with short hairs, regularly punctate-striate, the interspaces plane, impunctate; basilar space slightly elevated.

Epitrix cœruleata.

Oblongo-ovata, convexa, nigra, nitida, cœruleo-micans; supra metallico-cœrulea, viridi-tincta, antennis nigris; thorace remote, tenuiter punctato, sulco basali modice impresso, flexuoso; elytris sparse setosis, sat fortiter punctato-striatis, interspatiis ad latera incrassatis.

Long. $1\frac{5}{10}$ lin.

Hab.—Brazil, New Friburg. I possess a specimen labelled Bogotá; this is probably a mistake.

Vertex smooth, impunctate, sometimes faintly strigose; front impressed on either side, close to the inner margin of the eye, with several large foveate punctures; encarpæ narrowly oblong, oblique, separated by the apex of the raised, linear carina; antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, robust, black; several of the basal joints piceous beneath; second and third joints short, equal in length. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides nearly straight, slightly converging from base to apex; anterior angle broadly and very obliquely truncate, produced laterally into an ill-defined tooth; basal margin with its medial lobe produced, rounded; upper surface nitidous, remotely and finely but distinctly punctured. Elytra broader than the thorax, oblong, the sides subparallel, convex, very faintly depressed below the basilar space, very sparingly clothed with griseous hairs; surface strongly punctate-striate, interspaces very faintly wrinkled transversely on the inner disk, thickened and subcostate on the lateral margin.

Epitrix cyanella.

Ovata, convexa, nigra, nitida, pedibus piceis; supra cyanea, antennis basi fulvâ exceptâ nigris; thorace subremote tenuiter punctato; elytris sparse griseo-setosis, regulariter, minus fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis planis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Pará.

Vertex smooth, impunctate, front impressed on either side with a single, round fovea; encarpæ very narrow, oblique, not contiguous; carina narrow, elevated; antennæ more than half the body in length; four lower joints piceous, the rest black. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides straight and parallel, the lateral margin, when seen under a strong lens, finely denticulate; anterior angles obliquely truncate, posterior laterally produced into an obtuse tubercle; basal margin with its medial lobe distinctly produced, obtusely angulate; upper surface convex, subremotely and finely punctured, interspaces shining, impunctate; basal groove shallow, subflexuose. Scutellum small, semiovalate, piceous. Elytra broader than the thorax; sides subparallel, apex regularly rounded; above convex, faintly excavated below the basilar space, regularly but not very strongly punctate-

striate; interspaces plane, impunctate, sparingly clothed with suberect whitish hairs.

Genus PLECTROSCELIS, Redtenb.

Plectroscelis ingenua.

Ovata, convexa, cuprea, nitida, femoribus posticis extrorsum, pectore, abdomine antennisque nigris, his basi pedibusque fulvis; thorace suberebre foveolato-punctato, interstitiis levibus; clytris fortiter foveolato-striatis, basi prope suturam confuse punctatis, interstitiis levibus, prope marginem exteriorem subcostatis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{6}$ lin.

Hab.—China; collected by Mr. Lewis.

Lower portion of face clothed with white hairs, vertex and front distinctly punctured, the latter separated from the face by a distinct groove; carina and encarpæ entirely obsolete; antennæ slender, three lower joints pale fulvous, more or less stained with piceous. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides straight and parallel at the base, obliquely converging towards the apex; anterior angle thickened, obliquely truncate, hinder angle subacute; above strongly foveolate-punctate; interspaces smooth and shining. Elytra more strongly punctured than the thorax, regularly foveolate-striate, the short interspace next the suture irregularly punctured, the other smooth and shining; those near the outer margin subcostate.

Plectroscelis simplicifrons.

Ovata, convexa, nigra, nitida, pedibus (femoribus posticis exceptis) antennisque fulvis, his extrorsum infuscatis; fronte levi, impunctatâ; thorace sat remote punctato; clytris fortiter punctato-striatis, striis ad apicem subsulcatis, interstitiis minute punctatis; femoribus posticis valde incrassatis.

Long. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—China, Kin Kiang; collected by Mr. Lewis.

Vertex and front smooth, impunctate, the latter separated from the lower part of the face by a distinct groove; antennæ more than half the length of the body, pale fulvous, the seven outer joints slightly stained with fuscous. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long at the base; sides nearly straight, slightly converging, anterior angles oblique, thickened; disk convex, subremotely punc-

tured. Elytra coarsely punctate-striate, the striae subsulcate towards the apex: interspaces plain, faintly convex posteriorly, each impressed with an irregular row of fine punctures. Hinder thighs strongly thickened, pitchy-black.

Plectroscelis bella.

Ovata, convexa, nitida, subtus nigra, pedibus (femoribus posticis piceis exceptis) sordide fulvis; supra saturate metallico-cœrulea, antennis pallide fulvis, extrorsum piceis; fronte remote punctatâ; thorace distincte granuloso, sat fortiter, subremote punctato; elytris ad apicem attenuatis, fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitio prope suturam confuse punctato.

Long. 1 lin.

Hab.—China, Kin Kiang; collected by Mr. Lewis.

Clypeus coarsely punctured, sparingly clothed with adpressed hairs; encarpæ and carina obsolete; front and vertex finely granulose, remotely punctured; antennæ scarcely more than half the length of the body, the seven outer joints piceous, the 5th and 6th paler than the succeeding ones. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides straight and parallel, the anterior angles thickened, obliquely truncate; disk distinctly granulose, deeply but subremotely punctured. Elytra deeply and coarsely punctate-striate, the interspace next the suture covered with coarse irregularly placed punctures; the other interspaces smooth (when viewed under a deep lens, minutely reticulate-strigose). Hinder thighs strongly thickened.

Plectroscelis philoxena.

Anguste ovata, convexa, cuprea, nitida, antennis basi, pedibusque fulvis, illis extrorsum femoribusque posticis nigro-piceis; vertice subcrebre foveolato-punctato, interstitiis granulosis; thorace subcrebre foveolato, interstitiis lævibus, prope apicem obsolete granulosis; elytris foveolato-striatis, interstitiis planis, iis prope latera convexis, basi prope suturam confuse foveolatis.

Long. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Kin Kiang; Lewis.

Vertex rather closely foveolate-punctate; interspaces finely granulose, front separated from the lower part of the face by a fine groove; six lower joints of antennæ fulvous, the rest black; 2nd more than half the length of

the 1st, moderately thickened. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides nearly parallel, slightly rounded, converging near the apex, anterior angle acute; above transversely convex, deeply foveolate-punctate; interspaces smooth, those near the apex finely granulose. Elytra deeply foveolate-striate; interspaces smooth, impunctate, those on the outer border convex; short interspace next the suture impressed with a number of punctures, equal in depth and size to those of the striæ themselves.

Plectroscelis discreta.

Ovata, convexa, cuprea, nitida, antennis pedibusque sordide fulvis, illis extrorsum infuscatis, femoribus posticis piccis; vertice granuloso-strigoso; thorace strigoso, ruguloso, suberebre aciculato-punctato; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis remote punctatis, leviter convexiusculis, ad latera subcostatis.

Long. 1 lin.

Hab.—Kin Kiang; Mr. Lewis.

Head subtrigonal; vertex thickened, front separated from the lower face by a deep groove; finely granulose-strigose; carina oblong, slightly thickened; eyes large, bordered above by a deep groove; antennæ pale fulvous, four upper joints fuscous; 2nd joint moderately thickened, two-thirds the length of the 1st. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long: sides obliquely converging from base to apex, anterior angle produced, obtuse; above transversely convex, nitidous, finely rugose-strigose, impressed with shallow aciculate punctures. Elytra broader than the thorax, narrowed towards the apex, strongly punctate-striate; interspaces finely but distantly punctured, slightly convex on the inner disk, subcostate near the outer margin.

Very nearly allied to *P. granulosa*, mihi, but separated from that insect by the four anterior legs being entirely fulvous, as well as by the distinctly larger front.

Plectroscelis granulifrons.

Anguste ovata, convexa, cuprea, nitida, pedibus antennisque fulvis, his extrorsum femoribusque posticis piccis; vertice granuloso, impunctato; thorace suberebre, minus fortiter punctato; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, interspatiis convexiusculis, ad latera subcostatis.

Long. 1 lin.

Hab.—China; Mr. Lewis.

Head granulose-strigose; front separated from the face by a deep groove; eyes large, bordered above by a sunken orbit, encarpæ obsolete; antennæ with the six lower joints fulvous, the rest piceous. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides straight, obliquely narrowed from base to apex, the anterior angle thickened, obliquely truncate; upper surface distinctly but not very strongly punctured, the interspaces smooth and shining. Elytra ovate, convex, strongly punctate-striate; interspaces slightly convex on the inner disk, those near the outer border subcostate.

Very nearly allied to the preceding, and possibly a variety.

Plectroscelis compressipes.

Ovata, convexa, supra obscure cuprea, subnitida, subtus picea, tibiis compressis, tarsis antennisque fulvis; thorace punctulato, minute granuloso; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, striis sulcatis, interstitiis convexiusculis, iis ad latera convexis.

Long. 1 lin.

Hab.—Guinea (Camaroons).

Head subtrigonate; vertex subopaque; front separated from the face by a deep groove, which curves upwards at either end, and runs parallel for some distance with the inner margin of the eye; space between this groove and the eye, together with the clypeus on either side the carina, impressed with round, deep foveæ; carina broad, oblong, its lower extremity angulose, its surface flattened; encarpæ remote, linear, oblique, their inner and outer margins not defined. Thorax nearly twice as broad at the base as long; sides nearly straight, converging from base to apex, rather more quickly converging towards the anterior angles; the latter thickened, subacute, hinder angles acute; surface minutely granulose-punctate, finely but not very closely punctured. Elytra strongly punctate-striate, interspaces smooth and shining, impressed with a few minute punctures (visible only under a deep lens), moderately convex on the inner disk, strongly convex and almost costate towards the outer border. Tibiæ compressed.

Plectroscelis australica.

Anguste ovata, convexa, cuprea, nitida, subtus cupreo-ænea, pedibus (femoribus posticis aeneis exceptis), anteu-

nisque sordide fulvis, his extrorsum piceis; capite crebre punctato, thorace sat profunde, suberebre punctato, interspatiis ad latera elevate-strigosis; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis ad suturam planis, iis ad latera convexis.

Long. $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Western Australia (Rockhampton).

Head deeply and closely punctured; clypeus sparingly clothed with suberect hairs, less closely punctured than the vertex; front separated from the face by a deep, curved groove, which runs obliquely upwards on either side to the inner border of the eye; encarpæ and carina obsolete. Thorax nearly twice as broad at the base as long; sides slightly rounded, slightly converging in front, anterior angle acute; surface deeply and coarsely punctured, the interspaces nitidous, towards the sides faintly elevate-strigose. Elytra strongly punctate-striate, interspaces plane on the inner disk, convex and subcostate towards the lateral margin; short interspace next the suture impressed with a single row of punctures, equal in size to those on the striae themselves.

Genus DIBOLIA, Latr.

Dibolia intermedia.

Ovata, convexa, nitida, subtus nigro-picea, femoribus posticis validis, cœruleo-micantibus; supra cyaneo-ant cœruleo-metallica, antennis nigris, basi fulvis; thorace sat fortiter punctato; angulis anticis incrassatis, extrorsum paullo productis; elytris substriatim punctatis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab.—South Africa (Graham's Town).

Vertex and front moderately convex, finely and distantly punctured; clypeus transversely trigonate, its upper angle produced to form the short, oblong carina; antennæ scarcely half the length of the body; five lower joints fulvous; sixth, seventh and eighth piceous at the base, their upper halves black; three outer joints entirely black; second, fourth and fifth equal in length, the third slightly shorter. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides rounded and converging from base to apex, anterior angle thickened, slightly produced in front, its apex obtuse; upper surface distinctly but not very closely punctured. Scutellum smooth, trigonate. Elytra rather

broader than the thorax, slightly attenuated towards the apex, convex, rather strongly punctured. Hinder tibiæ nearly equal in length to the femora, slightly recurved, channelled above; the edges of the groove serrate.

Dibolia Trimeni.

Anguste ovata, convexa, nitida, subtus nigra, femoribus posticis viridi-æneis; supra viridi-ænea, antennis (basi fulvâ exceptâ) nigris; thorace subremote punctulato, lævissime ruguloso, lateribus rotundato-angustatis, angulis anticis antrorsum paullo productis, apicè obtusis; elytris tenuiter subseriatim punctatis, interstitiis tenuissime irregulariter strigoso-rugulosis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Cape of Good Hope; collected by Mr. Trimen.

Vertex and front finely but not closely punctured; face between the eyes impressed with several large, round punctures, which are sometimes absent; carina short, oblong; clypeus transversely trigonate; antennæ more than half the length of the body; four lower joints obscure fulvous, 5th and 6th, together with the upper surface of the basal joint, piceous, the five outer joints black. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long; sides rounded and converging from base to apex, the anterior angle produced in front, thickened, its apex obtuse; upper surface subremotely punctulate, the interspaces faintly rugulose. Elytra finely punctured, finely and irregularly rugose-strigose. Hinder tibiæ recurved below the middle, channelled above, edges of the groove serrate. Third joint of all the tarsi, together with the claws, obscure piceous.

The irregular surface of the thorax and elytra (visible only under a good lens) will separate this insect from *D. intermedia*.

Dibolia gravida.

Breviter ovata, convexa, nitida, subtus nigra, femoribus posticis viridi-cyaneo micantibus; supra viridi-cyanea, antennis (basi fulvâ exceptâ) nigris; thorace subremote punctato, lateribus fere rectis, angulis anticis incrassatis, oblique truncatis; elytris subseriatim punctatis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—Guinea (Camaroons).

Vertex finely and remotely punctured; front flat, impressed on either side, within the eye, with a single, large,

round puncture; encarpæ obsolete; carina short, linear; clypeus trigonate; antennæ robust, rather more than half the length of the body; three lower joints, together with the base of the 4th, obscure fulvous, the basal one stained above with piceous; 2nd and 3rd short, equal in length; 4th distinctly longer than the 3rd. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides nearly straight, converging from base to apex, anterior angle thickened, obliquely truncate; upper surface distinctly but subremotely punctured. Elytra broader than the thorax, the shoulders very obliquely rounded; above convex, rather strongly punctured. Hinder tibiæ robust, about equal in length to the femora, recurved towards the apex, channelled above; edges of the groove serrate.

The broadly ovate form, together with the obliquely truncate anterior angles of the thorax, will at once distinguish this species from the two others described in the present paper.

Genus PSYLLIODES, Latr.

Psylliodes Novæ Caledoniæ.

Elongato-ovata, convexa, cupreo-ænea, nitida, antennis nigris, basi fulvis; subtus nigro-picea, pedibus pallide piceis, femoribus posticis dorso obscuris, thorace distincte punctato; elytris regulariter punctato-striatis, interspatiis planis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab.—New Caledonia.

Vertex impunctate, when seen under a deep lens obsolete wrinkled; eyes large, black; antennæ more than half the length of the body; three lower joints equal in length, fulvous, the 4th and 5th obscure piceous, the rest black; encarpæ oblique, ill-defined above. Thorax about one-half broader than long; sides nearly straight, slightly converging from base to apex, anterior angles obliquely truncate, produced laterally into a small tooth; basal margin oblique on either side, obsolete sinuate; upper surface distinctly but finely and not very closely punctured. Elytra broader than the thorax, very obliquely rounded at the shoulders, converging towards the apex; regularly but not strongly punctate-striate; interspaces plane. Hinder tibia armed on its upper surface, near the apex, with an ill-defined tooth; apical process one-third the length of the whole tibia, its lateral border denticulate.

Psylliodes Breweri.

Anguste ovata, convexa, supra cuprea, nitida, antennis nigris, basi fulvis; subtus nigra, pedibus piceis, femoribus posticis nigro-piceis, aëneo-micantibus, tibiis tarsisque piceo-fulvis; thorace fortiter punctato, interstitiis leviter elevato-reticulatis; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, striis sulcatis, interspatiis ante medium convexiusculis, pone medium convexis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Western Australia; collected by Mr. Brewer, after whom I have named it.

Head triangular; clypeus sparingly clothed with whitish hairs; carina broad, ill defined; encarpæ oblique, not contiguous, their upper margins ill defined; antennæ half the length of the body, 1st, 2nd and 4th joints equal in length, the 3rd rather shorter, three lower joints fulvous, 4th and 5th piceous, the rest black. Thorax one-third broader than long; sides nearly straight, slightly converging, feebly bisinuate, anterior angles broadly and obliquely truncate, slightly thickened; disk deeply and coarsely punctured, interspaces faintly elevated, reticulate. Elytra oblong, attenuated at the apex; strongly punctate-striate, the striæ sulcate; interspaces shining, finely and remotely punctured, wrinkled transversely at the base near the suture, slightly convex before the middle, strongly convex and almost costate towards the apex and on the outer margin. Outer surface of hinder tibiæ narrowly canaliculate, armed with a short, obtuse tooth; apical process one-third the length of the whole tibia, its lateral edges pectinate.

Psylliodes quadridentata.

Breviter ovata, convexa, cuprea, nitida, pedibus antennisque piceo-fulvis, his extrorsum infuscatis, femoribus posticis piceis; thorace sat crebre, rude punctato; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis ad latera convexiusculis; tibiis posticis extus canaliculatis, ad apicem quadridentatis.

Long. 1 lin.

Hab.—Western Australia; Brewer.

Head coarsely punctured; encarpæ and carina obsolete; antennæ not half the length of the body, five outer joints piceo-fuscous, the six lower ones obscure fulvous. Thorax

one-half broader than long; sides moderately rounded, slightly converging from base to apex, anterior angles obliquely truncate, produced laterally into a distinct tooth, hinder angles acute; above convex, coarsely and closely punctured, subrugose. Elytra broader than the thorax, slightly dilated posteriorly, strongly punctate-striate, the striae less strongly punctured and less regular towards the apex; interspaces on the outer disk convex. Hinder tibiae short, robust, the outer surface canaliculate and armed on either side, below the middle, with two strong teeth; apical process rather more than one-fourth the length of the tibia, broad, concave, its sides entire.